

inquiries, he say that Mrs. Shepard was not within.

Then, accompanied by her maid, she entered the Plaza entrance to the park, and after having walked about a bit, directed her footstep toward No. 44 West Fifty-first street, where her friend, Miss Julla Brand, lives. To this apartment she was immediately admitted, and she remained there for over an hour. Leaving there, she called a passing hansom and was driven back to the Plaza Hotel, and, entering the ladies' entrance on Fifty-ninth street, at once went to her rooms.

Rooms Are the Best.

These rooms, by the way, are interesting from the fact that they are as dainty a suite of rooms as the hotel contains. The suite, which is known as "No. 352," consists of four rooms and a bath, overlooking the Park. Not inappropriately the suite is furnished in old gold and blue, and the only important thing about it is that from the magnificent carpet, porch, porch of ultramarine blue—a tint known to upholsterers, but utterly unfamiliar to floriculturists.

It was to these apartments that the bridal party of Saturday evening went after the religious ceremony had been performed. Deacon Irwin, the representative of the Shepard family, remained but a few minutes after he had been driven there in company of the bride and groom and Miss Brand. But after he had gone, to make public the marriage through the medium of the press, two or more groups, some celer, three orders of celer with mayonnaise and several small but very frigid bottles were served to suit No. 352.

It was 10:43 o'clock when the groom bade the bride goodnight, and, escorting Miss Brand to a vehicle, and directing the driver to convey her to No. 44 West Fifty-first street, lighted a cigarette and sauntered down Fifth avenue toward his parental home at Fifty-second street. There he spent the night, but before the congregation at the Cathedral near by had been dismissed he had driven to the Plaza and had climbed his bride. He took her in his drag, and drove her to the Casino, in Central Park.

Trip in a Motor Cab.

They closed Sunday night in their partments, and yesterday morning called a motor cab and enjoyed a forty-five minutes' ride over the asphalted pavements of Fifty-ninth and adjoining streets. Long before noon they retired to their hotel. Luncheon was served to them in their apartments, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Shepard left the house. He took a cab, and the records show that he went to the Knickerbocker club.

Young Mrs. Shepard's maid, Felice, was told yesterday by the groom that everything had been definitely settled, and that she was to report to Mrs. Shepard at 10 o'clock in the morning, and leave at 4 o'clock at night, but that on Tuesday night she must prepare for a long journey, and be at the apartments of her mistress not later than 7 in the morning.

And then comes the information that the Shepard family are quite reconciled to the marriage. It, indeed, any reconciliation is necessary. The very fact that young Mr. Shepard has a letter of credit on Drexel, Hedges & Co. of Paris, is quite sufficient.

Mrs. Shepard has a brother, Edward Higgins, by name, who is a checker at a Broadway hotel. He said yesterday "I knew at about my sister's approaching marriage, and, in fact, I knew that they had been married for some time."

Perhaps Married by Clancy.

"When were they married?" he was asked.

"I should say at least a month ago."

"And by whom?"

"By an Alderman with an Irish name."

"Was it Alderman Clancy?" he was asked.

"The certainly sounds like it," was his response.

Mrs. Shepard has but two relatives in this city, one of whom is the brother, Edward, at the Broadway Hotel, and the other Augustus, who is in the wholesale dry goods business with his brother-in-law, J. P. Logan, at the corner of Canal and Greene streets. Mr. Frank Higgins, a nephew of Mr. Whitaker, one of the proprietors of the Imperial Hotel, is in no way related to Mr. Shepard's beautiful bride.

Augustus, in speaking of his sister's marriage yesterday, said: "Our family is just as old, I think, as is the Shepard family. And while we all gratified that Esie and her husband were made so good a match, I can see no reason why the congratulations should be sent to our family, rather than to his family. We have known of Mr. Shepard's attentions to Esie for some time, but we did not know that they were to be married."

Some time ago Esie told him that she contemplated matrimony, but she did not tell him the name of the man who was to lead her to the altar. She went to Greenport about ten days ago and remained there with her mother, and I have every reason to believe that at that time she told her mother everything.

It has been said that they have been married for a month. This may be true, although I know nothing about it, but I think that there is probably some truth in it, also she would hardly have rushed down to mother as she did. She may have been secretly married, and then gone down to Greenport to tell mother all about it.

An Unhappy Marriage.

"Now Esie is the eighth child of ten. My father, Charles B. Higgins, kept a dry goods store at Greenport, and when he died he left \$1300 to each of his children. Esie was always pretty; the prettiest of the family, except Sadie; but I will tell you about Sadie after I have told you about Esie, who is now Mrs. Shepard."

"When Esie was sixteen, Alphonso Potter fell in love with her. He was a good deal older than she was, and she didn't care a rap for him, but mother thought it would be a good match. His father was the captain of the three-masted schooner, Luther D. Ruby, which plied between North Amboy and Boston, and he had lots of money. He had a house at Saginaw, Michigan, and now he owns a house on Malabar street, Brooklyn."

"Well, when mother saw that Alphonso had fallen in love with Esie, she was awfully in love with Esie, she said to herself that it would be a good match for her, and so the wedding was set. But Esie was not at the church. Alphonso couldn't find her anywhere. His mother was furious, and he was sure that he would marry her or kill her. Well, she was away from home for over four weeks, and then we learned that she had been part of the time with her sister Sadie, and that she had come from there to other places when she thought that she had a chance of our finding her."

"Well, finally mother located her with Sadie and wrote her to come home, and she did. She did, and then she married Potter and she went to live with him at his home at Orient Point. I guess, from all that I have heard, that they didn't have a very happy time of it; at any rate she was crying most of the time, and after they were married she married at Narragansett Pier, and as the Journal states, through Mr. Wyndham-Quinn. I suppose, from all that I have heard, that he fell in love with her, but I don't know that it was a marriage of William H. Vanderbilt that was going to marry."

"I don't know much about her courtship," Brother Augustus continued, "but I do know that she told mother several months ago that she was going to be married. She met Mr. Shepard at Narragansett Pier, and as the Journal states, through Mr. Wyndham-Quinn. I suppose, from all that I have heard, that he fell in love with her, but I don't know that it was a marriage of William H. Vanderbilt that was going to marry."

"I'll, when it comes to that, I guess we are just as much in the dark as you are. Vanderbilt or any one else. There isn't a soul down this way who can remember the time when there wasn't a Higgins here, and I don't think that Esie was married to the Shepard family, I guess, are."

"This was really all that Brother Augustus could say."

GIRL OF MYSTERY TAKES HER LIFE.

Gas and Poison Employed by Pretty "Matilda James" in Her Room.

HAD WEPT IN CHURCH.

And Weeping Returned to the Small Apartment She Had Rent.

WAS SHE A "MISS CAUSER?"

It Is Believed That Philadelphia Was Her Home, for She Had Articles That Were Purchased in That City.

With gas, carbolic acid and creosote a girl of mystery committed suicide yesterday morning. She was found dead in a small hall bedroom at No. 319 West Sixteenth street. That her net was deliberate is indicated by the fact that she cut a newspaper into strips, carefully folded them and placed them in the crevices of the door and also of the window. Then she drank about one-third of the contents of a small bottle of poison, removed only her street jacket, lay down on the single bed, folded her hands across her bosom and waited for death.

It was last Saturday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, that she called at the house and applied for a room to Mrs. Brownhill, the landlady. She was told that rooms were let only to male lodgers, but she pleaded not to be turned away. She was, she said, so tired she could not walk any further.

She was so urgent, so imploring, that her request was granted, and she paid the necessary \$1 for two days' occupancy of the apartment. That, she said, was as long as she cared to stay, and it was as long as she did, for last night, six hours after, she was found dead. Her body was removed to the morgue. The young woman told Mrs. Brownhill her name was Matilda James. But she said if anybody should call at the house and inquire for Miss Canser or Miss James, she would receive them. No person called.

On Sunday afternoon, Lillian Brownhill, asked her if she didn't want to go to church. She said, "Yes," and they went to Grace Chapel on Fourteenth street, near First avenue, although she had previously said she was a Methodist. With them was Jennie Riedorff, of No. 315 West Fifteenth street. Going to and returning from church, the mysterious young woman frequently called attention to other women in the street.

"Isn't she small," she would say, pointing to an undersized woman. "Am I as small as she?"

This and similar remarks she made repeatedly. During the services in the chapel she appeared to be much distressed, and paid little attention to the services. Her eyes were wandering most of the time. She wept as the hymns were sung and tears were in her eyes when she reached her furnished room.

Mrs. Brownhill and her daughter believe she tried to end her life by starvation, because she had not eaten anything since 10 o'clock Saturday morning until noon Sunday. Then she was persuaded by Mrs. Brownhill to take a glass of milk, but only after much coaxing would she touch it. Why she killed herself is not known. She left no letters and the only possible clue to her identity is an umbrella, which was bought from Sharpley Brothers, in Philadelphia, and a small parcel containing a few trifling articles around which was a Wannamaker grip.

Last night a man and a woman, both well dressed, called at the house. The woman said she thought from the description that the suicide might be her sister, but the body had been taken to the morgue. She said she would call there today. The dead woman was fashionably but modestly attired, wearing a dark skirt, a white silk waist, dark Spring jacket and dark hat, with red roses. In her left eyebrow, near her nose, is a faint scar. Considering the fact that she always spoke of "blocks" as "squares," it is believed she came from Philadelphia.

DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

Members of the National Club Organization Denounce the Dingley Bill and Urge Renewed Activity.

Washington, April 12.—The first meeting of the new Executive Committee of the National Association of Democratic Clubs took place here today at the Elbitt House. There was a very full attendance of members, and in addition those present included Chauncey F. Black and Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia; Representative Benton McMillin, of Tennessee; Representative Denton, of Missouri; and George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts.

Mr. McMillin presided, and the reports of officers showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the association. During the campaign there were in existence 15,000 Democratic campaign clubs, 9,000 of which were in the States. There are approximately 6,000 clubs still in existence.

A committee prepared an address to the Democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted. This address denounces the Republican protection of trusts, the Dingley tariff bill and the failure of President McKinley's party to take any steps in the direction of ultra-tariffism. An especial plea is made for the establishment of Democratic clubs in every section of the country.

FOUND A WOMAN'S HEAD.

Discovery of Mount Vernon (Ill.) Boys Leads to the Theory of Another Pearl Bryan Murder.

Mount Vernon, Ill., April 12.—Boys passing through some woodland five miles northwest of the city yesterday found a woman's head lying near the public road leading from Mount Vernon to Richview. The body was later discovered 200 yards from the spot where the head lay, with the flesh stripped from the bones. Recognition was impossible.

The theory is at the instant to-day went to prove that the body was that of a woman who was in that locality early last November. She stayed in the neighborhood two or three days only, and refused to divulge her name, but said her home was in Carmel, Ill., and that she was going on foot to St. Louis.

The theory is that another Pearl Bryan murder has been committed.

Lake Erie Heroine in Want.

Toronto, Ont., April 12.—Miss Abigail Becker, the heroine of Long Point on Lake Erie, is, it is said, in dire poverty. Forty years ago she rescued a shipwrecked crew from the surf. The Ontario Legislature will be asked to grant a pension to the brave old woman.

WHIPPED A GIRL.

Said She Had the Devil in Her and It Must Be Thrashed Out.

Indianapolis, April 12.—Miss Mellicie Logan, the nineteen-year-old daughter of respectable parents, was taken to the City Hospital to-day on the verge of insanity from epilepsy. When examined at the hospital she was found to be covered with bruises, and in answer to questions said that her stepmother had whipped her, but she supposed she deserved it. The authorities at once began an investigation and the girl's stepmother admitted whipping her on several occasions, saying that Dr. House, the family physician, had declared that it was simply the devil in her and would have to be whipped out.

When seen this evening, Dr. House said that he had diagnosed the case and his diagnosis agreed with that of three other physicians who had preceded him in the treatment of Miss Logan, and he was convinced that whipping was the only remedy that could be made effective. The hospital authorities say that the girl is almost a mental wreck from nervous hysterics, and the girl's stepmother will be prosecuted. They also say that she is one of the most tractable patients ever in the institution and appears exceedingly grateful for all that is done for her.

SCORCHER KILLS A CHILD.

Little Steven Miller, Run Down by William Kevelt, of Passaic, Dies of Concussion of the Brain.

Five-year-old Steven Miller, of No. 171 Second street, Passaic, N. J., died Sunday before he was playing in the street when William Kevelt, seventeen years old, of No. 188 Second street, scorching on his bicycle, knocked him down. In the excitement Kevelt escaped, but he surrendered himself to the police yesterday morning and was held in \$500 bail. Coroner Hilde, of Passaic, will hold an inquest. While riding on his bicycle Sunday even-

PRIVATE ALBERS GIVEN FREEDOM.

Story of His Troubles Brings Him Friends in His Extremity.

REGIMENTAL FINE IS PAID.

With the Costs of the Court-Martial and Other Fees This Was \$75.75.

TOUCHING SCENE AT HIS HOME.

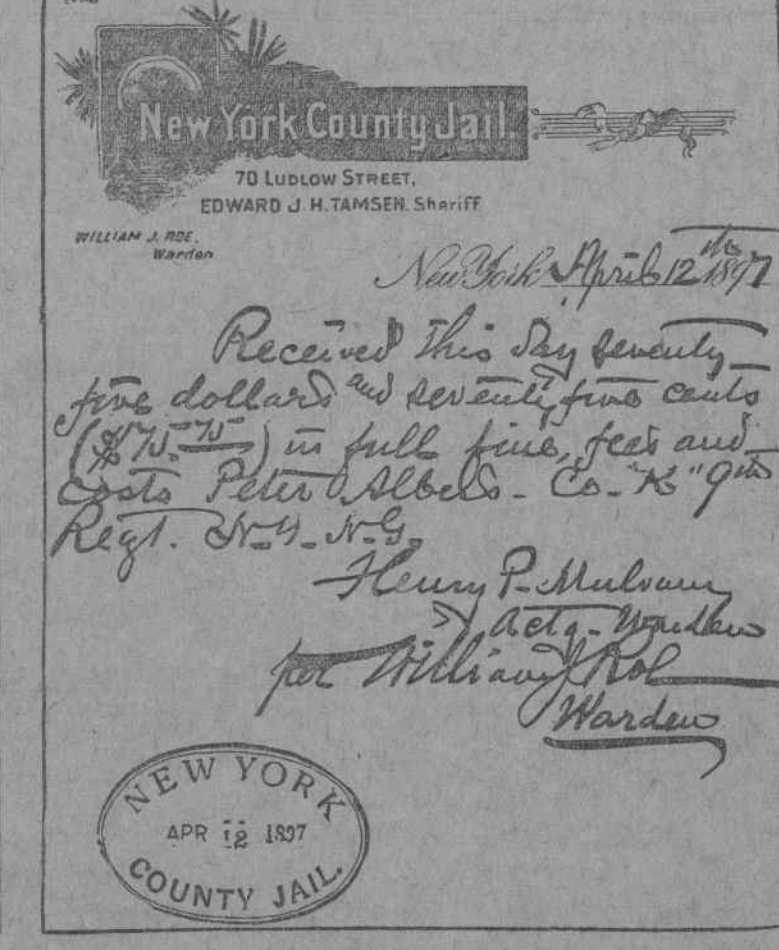
His Wife and Aged Father Welcome Him, While His Little Ones Cry Out with Joy When They See Him Return.

Peter Albers is free. After serving eight days in jail for being absent from regimental drill while sick with rheumatism, he was released from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday afternoon. Last night he was with his family in the two little rooms they call home, in the rear tenement at No. 544 West Thirty-sixth street.

Albers did not obtain his discharge from jail by his own efforts. That was impossible. He was to be held a prisoner until his fine, assessed by a regimental court-martial, was paid. The fine, with costs, amounted to \$75.75. That sum in itself would have been far beyond the reach of the militiaman, even if he had been at liberty so that he could earn money. But deprived of freedom and with a wife and

The Receipt for the Payment That Freed Albers.

(Translation.) Received this day seventy-five dollars and seventy-five cents (\$75.75) in full fine, fees and costs, Peter Albers, Co. "K," 9th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. HENRY P. MULVANY, Act'g Warden, For WILLIAM J. ROE, Warden.



THE HOME-COMING OF PETER ALBERS, THE RELEASED GUARDSMAN.

ing, Herbert Harris, a young man living in East Rutherford, N. J., met with a comical accident. He was wheeling along the plank road in the direction of Home-stead, when a car on the New Jersey Electric Railroad approached from the rear.

A committee prepared an address to the Democratic voters of the country, which the committee unanimously adopted. This address denounces the Republican protection of trusts, the Dingley tariff bill and the failure of President McKinley's party to take any steps in the direction of ultra-tariffism. An especial plea is made for the establishment of Democratic clubs in every section of the country.

CRETANS CALMING DOWN

Admirals Keeping Strict Watch to Prevent Insurgents from Obtaining Provisions.

By Sidney Roberts Burleigh. (Copyright, 1897, by W. H. Hearst.) Canea, Crete, April 12.—The island is much quieter than it has been in some time. A delegate from Greece who arrived yesterday appealed to the British admiral for permission to give food to the Christian women and children in the interior. The admiral, however, declined, unless the Greek would guarantee that none of the provisions should reach the insurgents, against whom the blockade was instituted, adding that any women and children who wished could come to the coast and secure provisions.

An Italian colonel, who was riding out side the lines at Candia, was fired upon by the insurgents and Turkish outposts.

two little ones, as well as an aged father, waiting at home for some one to bring them food, the man's position seemed hopeless.

How it would all have ended had not a generous individual come to his relief none can tell. But the help came at the most opportune moment. One man, whose heart was touched by the story of Albers' family as told by the Journal, sent \$80 for the purpose of paying the prisoner's fine and allowing the man to return to his home so that he could again become a wage earner and provide for those dependent upon him.

It seemed as though this would be enough to accomplish Albers' freedom. The officers of the Ninth Regiment had said that the fine imposed upon the private amounted to \$30. But when they spoke they forgot the little extras which a regiment charges against a delinquent member. These brought the total sum necessary to secure his release up to \$75.75.

How the Fine Increased.

If it were not such a grim reality to him Albers could have laughed at the items of the fine and costs assessed upon him. He had missed a regimental drill; that was \$5. He had missed a battalion drill and that was another \$5. Absences from company drills brought the total to \$30. Just how many times he had been absent from company drills is not known. The officers have the right to impose a fine of anything from \$1 to \$5, and they were not sure yesterday just how much they had made it in Albers' case.

The fine in itself would have been far too big for Albers to pay, but to legally impose it it was necessary that it should be the decision of a formal court-martial. These military courts require the attendance of a number of officers, and so that they may not be needlessly summoned the private is required to pay for the court

which tries him. In this case the court-martial cost Albers \$14.75, and this sum was added to the original fine, bringing the total to \$75.75.

But even this amount was not enough. Albers was still free. To have him arrested and put in jail the services of a marshal were necessary, and so the regiment sent for one. The marshal came and, after being given the authorized copy of the trial, he went to Albers' house and arrested him. Then he took him to jail.

The marshal could not afford to do all this for nothing. He charged \$2 for his services and this \$2 was added to the sum of Albers' other times and costs. This made the grand total \$75.75, and it was this sum which was necessary to secure liberty for the militiaman. As the money sent for Albers' relief was not enough to pay this, the Journal made up the balance. The sum total required was paid to the officials at the jail and the prisoner was released.

Albers' Home-Coming.

There was a touching scene when he reached his home. As he walked through the court yard separating the front from the back tenement he pointed out a pushcart which stood in one corner.

"That's what I made my last money with," he said.

Then he led the way up the rickety stairs to his home. His wife had caught sight of him as he crossed the court, and she and his children came to the door to open it, while his little son, Peter, who is three years old, ran up, calling "Papa! Papa!"

Albers gave his wife a kiss and then picked his child up in his arms, while his old father tremblingly rose from his chair and walked with outstretched hands and smiling face toward his son. The sick baby lying on a pillow placed in a chair close to the stove, put out its tiny arms, and the dog jumped up until its paws were on its master's shoulders and it could lick his face.

"I can't tell you how I appreciate what has been done for me," said Albers, as he tried to conceal the joy in his voice. "I'll try to do my duty, the confidence which the man who sent the money to the Journal has shown in me. I'm square with the

regiment, now—except for last Wednesday's drill—and I was in jail then, so I guess they would fine me for that," he added with a slight smile. "But I'm nearly square, anyhow, and I will go to drill Wednesday and will ask for my discharge. I'm entitled to it now, for I have served my five years and have done my duty except for these last few weeks. If it had not been for my sickness last Fall I would have been all right. They fined me for that and I paid all but a part of the fine. Had it not been for this unpaid balance I would have been entitled to my discharge on January 27. The money I couldn't leave the regiment, and so they had a right to fine me for the drills since then that I missed. It was all legal and all that I know, but it seems kind of tough, after I served during the riots at Buffalo and during the strike in Brooklyn, to send me to jail because I was sick and couldn't go to drill. But now I'm square and I will get my papers and leave, and then if I don't get sick again we will be all right."

Charity Aided the Family.

As Albers stopped speaking his wife, who had been furtively wiping the tears from her eyes, even though her face was all swollen, told him how two ladies who had seen the story of his trouble in the Journal had been to the house to offer her aid. One of the ladies was Mrs. Joseph I. Connaughton. They had found Mrs. Albers' stock of groceries and coal almost exhausted, and they had given her some clothing, which was badly needed, had also been provided, and these, with the \$3 which had been contributed by H. Pargues, of No. 306 Green avenue, put the family in better shape than it had been when Albers was taken away.

Spaulding Gives Himself Up.

Chicago, April 12.—President Charles W. Spaulding, of the defunct Globe Savings Bank, arrived in Chicago last night from Grand Caicut Heights Ind., leaving the train before it reached the city depot. He went to the residence of Justice of the peace and gave bonds for his appearance in court to answer to charges of receiving money when he knew the bank to be insolvent.

NEW LABOR WAR NOW IMMINENT.

Steamfitters' Unions at Loggerheads and Likely to Involve Others.

STRIKES ON BUILDINGS.

About One Hundred Men Quit Work on One on Account of Non-Union Employees.

CARPENTERS TO WAGE WAR.

They Are Preparing to Resist the Use of Non-Union Material in Buildings After May 1.

War appears now to be inevitable between the Master Steam Fitters and the Steam Fitters and Helpers' unions, which will involve every trade represented in the Board of Building Delegates. Early yesterday morning a general strike was ordered on the Board of Building Delegates, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, on account of non-union steam fitters employed by Blake & Williams. About 100 men in various trades quit work.

Later a strike was threatened on the big Fulton Market Bank Building, at Gold and Fulton streets, where 200 union mechanics are employed. The firm of Gillis & Geoghegan had non-union steam fitters at work on the building, but Jeremiah T. Sullivan, the general contractor, rather than have work delayed by a sympathetic strike, had the non-union men removed. The strike on the New York Athletic Club building, Sixth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, on account of the employment of non-union steam fitters, was still in progress yesterday. A strike which was threatened last week on the Brown Soap Factory, at the foot of West Fifty-second street, was averted. It was announced yesterday, by concessions on the part of employers.

The committees of the Master Steamfitters and the Steamfitters and Helpers' unions, which met on Saturday to bring about a settlement of the lockout, have failed to agree. The steamfitters and helpers went so far in the interests of peace as to make an important concession, and even this, it was announced yesterday, had been rejected by the Master Steamfitters.

The committee of the unions had resolved to demand that the original agreement which was to have expired on August 1 should end then, and that a new agreement should be drawn up. This was because the steamfitters had arranged to demand an advance in wages of fifty cents a day when the old agreement expired. The employers wanted to draw up a new agreement with some few modifications, continued for another year.

The compromise offered by the unions was to have the old agreement to continue in the meantime, the lockout of the union steamfitters declared off and an arbitration committee of three employers and three employees appointed to settle all disputes, so as to avoid strikes. This committee was to appoint an umpire if necessary and have power to draw up a new agreement before May 1. Even the question of an increase of wages was to have been left to the arbitration committee.

The unions which contended with the Master Steamfitters met them again by appointment yesterday afternoon in the Wool Exchange Building. As soon as the members of the committee reached the building they were informed that their proposition was rejected. They will formally report the rejection of their proposals at a meeting of the locked out steamfitters and helpers today.

No non-union steamfitters have as yet been put to work on the Crete water works buildings, but general strikes will be ordered on every building where non-union men are employed, as soon as they are put to work.

A mass meeting representing all the organized carpenters in New York, who are now united under one council, will be held in Chatham Square to-morrow night to arrange for a war against non-union material to begin on May 1.

CRETE TO BE ATTACKED.

Continued from First Page.

a blockade of the Piræus, and said it could not restore order in Crete.

Mr. Curzon spoke at length on the blockade of Crete. Thousands of helpless people had been protected by the powers, Mr. Curzon was glad to say that in the last few days the situation had become clearer.

As to the Greek raid into Macedonia, Mr. Curzon assured the House that, from information which the Government had received, the raid was entirely unauthorized by the Greek Government, and was not participated in by the Greek regular troops. Further, it had been disavowed by the Greek Government, and the Government of Turkey had announced that if the raid was not repeated Turkey would not treat it as a casus belli, as she might have done.

Sir William Harcourt criticized the Government's course. In the concert Great Britain was giving everything and getting nothing.

Mr. Balfour replied, saying that the presence of the powers in Crete was approved, and therefore international law was not violated. Mr. Balfour declared that "the British Government would be disregarding every tradition of the country, every tradition of honor, every tradition of sound policy and every tradition of humanity if it refused to be its share in a difficult but not inglorious task." (Loud cheers.)

Statements by Both Sides.

Rome, April 12.—It is semi-officially announced that Turkey and Greece have both addressed to the powers statements of a pacific character in regard to the encounter on the Macedonian frontier, which are described as "mere frontier incidents."

Germany, Russia and Austria, it is further announced, have approved of the arrangements of the Admirals in command of the foreign fleets in Cretan waters for the blockade of the Piræus, the port of Athens.

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